

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the SEASON will be held at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1832

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 25th instant both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Company Limited, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, May 13, 1917. 1797

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1792

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1917, at 4 o'clock p.m. in the Chamber Room, Charterbank Building, 3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. P. H. Hui-yok.

Notice in writing of the names of Candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

N.B.—In view of the Whitewash holidays, nominations will be received up to 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 29th instant.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1838

THE "STAR" PERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th May, to WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1816

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1825

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st instant to No. 16 Des Voeux Road, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC

COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCARPERS, SHOR-MAKERS or LATHINGWORKERS, to H. M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than Noon THURSDAY, 31st May, 1917.

C. D. J. BELL,

Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1814

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately SHIP'S DOCTOR.

Apply to Box 701.

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—

"NURSE."

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

BADEN POWELL GIRL GUIDES.

A DISPLAY will be given by the GIRL GUIDES at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, May 30th at 3.30 p.m. Tickets 50 cents to be obtained from Miss Day, Diocesan Girl's School, Kowloon.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1821

FELUCCA
CIGARETTES
BEAR THIS HALL MARK
OF DISTINCTION
No. 33
IS THE MOST POPULAR

WORK OF THE HOME SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

A RECORD OF QUIET PROGRESS.

The fact that the popularisation of food economy is being placed in the hands of the War Savings Committee, says a London paper, is an admirable instance of dovetailing, for no more efficient body, or one more closely in touch with the masses, could be found. Its national mission to punch thrift has been accompanied by the most conspicuous success. Ninety millions of saving certificates have been issued, representing a capital of about £70,000,000. The daily yield is still something between £500,000 and half a million sterling, and new associations are being formed at the rate of 200 a day. It is a proof that English people are more and more realising their obligations, and that their sentiment towards the war is being refined and purified.

One of the most satisfactory features of this movement is the high nature of the appeal. The material side of a per cent. yield from the certificates is as far as possible kept in the background; the emphasis is upon the patriotic nature of the movement. It is for this reason, if for no other, that the introduction of the war savings certificate (such as is implied by bonds) would be regrettable. It is quite possible that such bonds would attract the foreign investor; it is also likely that they would exploit, usefully, the tendency of the working classes in fact; but the appeal to thrift would be on a lower level. Nor is it without danger to morals that munition workers of both sexes should be invited "to try their luck" in the name of the War Loan. Obviously it is not quite the same feeling as a home-made, since the principal of the investment remains, but it disturbs the good effect produced by the systematic saving now being preached and practised. Hitherto the appeal—already so successful—has been made, on the highest grounds.

OUR COMMON DUTY.

It has sufficed to invoke the common duty to save money and lend it to the Government. Through the medium of 1,200 local committees and 90,000 war savings associations, between two and three million people weekly contribute towards the nation's finances. Again, it may be assumed that if the premium bond became a habit to the public many would convert their war savings certificates into the new type of obligation, and confusion and loss of revenue would result to the State. The work now has taken hold; it would be folly to disturb it. It has grown slowly but it has thrust deep roots into the soil. As a result of it, habits of thrift have been implanted, which will be never eradicated. Some conspicuous examples may be quoted. One boys' school of 150 scholars in the north subscribed £147 in a week. We have before us a document giving a summary of the results attained in the

West Riding of Yorkshire up to the end of January this year. Only urban and rural districts are concerned; there are no large towns. Over £50,000 has been subscribed by about a thousand centres, half of which are day schools.

Besides being spiritual, the appeal is to the intelligence. Obviously if you spend on luxuries, you are contributing to lengthen the war; and, indirectly, to impoverish yourself, for luxuries mean that energies that ought to be directed towards the war are being diverted to other ends. Arguments of this sort never fail of their purpose; they are so plainly addressed to common sense. And they lead naturally to the conclusion that the worst betrayal of the men at the front is to spend the "sinews of war"—the resources that will enable them to win—in selfish indulgence. The War Savings Campaign, like that of food economy, drives home the magnitude of that sin.

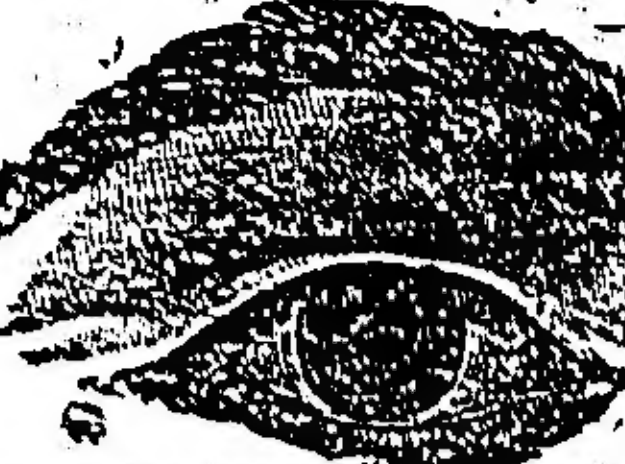
FRIENDLY ALIENS AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

Friendly aliens who hail from belligerent nations with whom we are in alliance occupy a very anomalous position at the present time in this country (says a London paper). It was hoped that most of them who are men of military age would have volunteered for service in the British Army. That hope has not been fulfilled. It is estimated that there are 25,000 men of military age in this country who will neither fight for their native land nor for the land of their adoption, whose protection and civil rights they enjoy. These men are not within the purview of our Military Service Act, being technically subjects of a foreign State; and, in the absence of special legislation, the only method of dealing with them is by deportation to their country of origin under the Aliens Restriction Order, 1916. To deport a Jew from London or Leeds to the old Russia, or a foreigner of German blood to a foreign State, and in the absence of special legislation, the only method of dealing with them is by deportation to their country of origin under the Aliens Restriction Order, 1916. To deport a Jew from London or Leeds to the old Russia, or a foreigner of German blood to a foreign State, and in the absence of special legislation, the only method of dealing with them is by deportation to their country of origin under the Aliens Restriction Order, 1916.

But there are cases in which that right could justly be pleaded. One such case has come under our notice. It is that of a Frenchman of Royalist sympathies who came to England five years ago because of his repugnance to the form and spirit of the government of his native land. He married an English wife, and his intention was to settle permanently in England. When war broke out he volunteered for service in the British Army. His services were refused several times because he was an alien. Prevented from serving in our Army, he gave his services without fear or reward—he is a man of means and an expert horseman—to a British farmer who is rearing thoroughbreds. Meanwhile the menace of deportation hangs over him. But we do not think this power ought to be exercised where the prospective deportee is eager and anxious to fight in the army of his adopted country.

The Swiss military expert, Colonel Feyer, writes:—The Germans may lay off all the explanation which their fertile imaginations may devise, but they will not do away with the fact that the campaign of 1917 has opened for them with four great defeats. First, their submarine blockade does not come up to their expectations; secondly, the object of the Asiatic war and the Turkish alliance is ruined; thirdly, the revolution in Russia extinguishes all hope of a separate Russian peace; and, fourthly, the retreat on the Somme and the show that the German "westwall" is not impregnable, seeing that they have fallen back before the enemy's thrust and the first blows of the Allied offensive.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



ONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TARASHIMA, OCHI, MUTA, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINO, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAKO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BISHAI & OTUBARI, COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Maruzen, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsunaga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A. I. A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

H. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOOY STREET, (East Street), west of Central Market Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIEN-TSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bones, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.

ORDINARY MILK is often diseased.

HORLICK'S is never so.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes, 1/5, 2/6 & 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS

CIRCULAR



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE NO. 816.

To-day's Advertisements

* BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Foreign BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 29th instant.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1841

NOTICE.

MADAME FLINT left for Paris yesterday, and will RETURN to Hongkong the end of September, with a Choice Assortment of Evening and Day Gowns, Coats, etc.
Any ORDERS intended to have been placed with her before her departure can be forwarded to and will receive her personal supervision.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1842

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, May 24th at 5.15 p.m. in the CITY HALL, for the purpose of forming a ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY in HONGKONG.
Result of St. George's Day Celebration will also be announced.
ALL ENGLISHMEN INVITED TO ATTEND.
Chairman,
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1844

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KASHIMA MARU," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 30th May, 1917, will be subject to port.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co. a representative at its appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1845

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
8.30 p.m.—Assault-at-Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Trunks, Naps, Brass and Glass Ware etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tennis Balls at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 26.—Queen Mary's Birthday (1867).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Fittings etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co.'s Meeting.
Noon.—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s Annual Meeting.
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.
SUNDAY, May 27.—Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, May 28.—Whit Monday—General Holiday.
TUESDAY, May 29.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Sundries etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
4 p.m.—Meeting of the H.K. Chamber of Commerce.
WEDNESDAY, May 30.—Noon.—"Star" Ferry Co's Meeting.
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary Meeting.
6.30 p.m.—Girl Guided Display, in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

verbal alterations to the days of

King GEORGE.

Statements at his Council sat Who knew the season when to take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree Which kept his throne unshaken still
Broad based upon his people's will, And compassed by the inviolate sea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The attention of Englishmen is directed to the advertisement announcing a public meeting at the City Hall next Thursday at 5.15 p.m. for the purpose of forming a St. George's Society in Hongkong.

Mr. R. G. E. Forster, British Consul General in Kobe, has received a telegram from the War Office stating that his son, 2nd Lieutenant R. L. E. Forster, of the East Kent Regiment, was reported missing on May 2nd.

Monday the 28th May being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the pillar boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Owing to the wet weather the Open Doubles Championship Match in connection with the H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, fixed for tomorrow afternoon, is postponed to a date to be announced later. All tickets sold will be available for this later date.

Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" has just been translated into Siamese by His Majesty the King of Siam. It is rendered in verse following the dramatist's ideas, and style as closely as possible. Other plays of Shakespeare had been previously translated and published by a Siamese Prince, but the translations in these cases do not adhere closely to the Shakespearean style.

CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER DISMISSED.

(Wah Tat Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 23.
The President's Private Secretary, has telegraphed to the Vice-President and all the high Provincial Officials that a Mandate orders Tuan Ki Sui to quit both the office of Premier and that of Minister of War.
The Mandate appoints Wu Ting Fang to act as Premier, and Chan Shi Yuk, Vice-Minister, to act as Minister of War.
The President's Mandate issued today dismissing the Premier is countersigned by Wu Ting Fang as Foreign Minister.
A further Mandate appoints Wong Sze Chun as Commander-in-Chief of the Provisionary Troops, in Peking and Tientsin.
It appears that Tuan had an interview with the President this morning and produced a list of nominations for the new Cabinet, but during the course of the conversation the President and the Premier disagreed and Tuan abruptly left the Palace. A mandate dismissing him was issued immediately afterwards.
Tuan Ki Sui left for Tientsin this evening, accompanied by a few officials.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

There was a large attendance at the Recital given last evening on the New Organ at the Union Church by Mr. Denman Fuller. The whole programme was rendered in Mr. Fuller's usual capable manner and was much enjoyed by the audience. The more credit is due to the excellence of the playing by reason of the fact that, owing to various unavoidable delays, the Organ is by no means finished and that the Organist had not therefore the control of the full power and resources of the instrument. It was evident, however, that the new Organ contains some very fine tones and is a credit to the designer and to the builders. It is to be hoped that another recital will be given on the instrument when it is finally completed. During the singing of a hymn, a collection was made in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund.

EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

Empire Day has been observed in Hongkong this year on a larger scale than heretofore. It was unfortunate that the day broke wet and dirty, but as the functions arranged for the day were mostly indoor functions the rain did not greatly interfere. The customary services for children were held at 9 a.m. in St. John's Cathedral, and in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and were largely attended. At noon there was a public function at the Hongkong Club. In previous years it has been the practice to observe Empire Day at the Club by a "punch" noon, and since the war has been in progress the little function has become one in which our Allies became prominently associated. This year the Committee decided to make a more public function of it, and the Club was thrown open to ladies from 11.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The guests were proposed before 11 a.m. in the large hall. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Chairman of the Club for the year, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., in a very excellent speech, welcomed the guests of "The King" and "Our Allies," and speeches were also made by Mr. G. Anderson, United States Consul General; Mr. D'Ottungen, Consul for Russia; Mr. Rean, Consul for France; and Mr. E. Sutherland. The function subsequently was largely attended by members and subscribers and lady friends, all the available accommodation having been booked. The proceedings were enlivened by a band. At four o'clock, by arrangement with the Club, the Bandman Co. is giving a matinee vanderbilt performance at the Theatre Royal, seats in the Dress Circle being reserved for members and subscribers of the Club at the usual prices, and the remainder of the house thrown open to members of the local naval and military services. A Naval, Military and Police, Shoot is in progress at King's Park in which twelve teams are competing, and the Police Reserves have arranged a Sports Night for tonight, an assault-at-arms taking place in the open-air Ring at the Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground to which they have invited about 2000 Officers and men of the Colonial and Allied forces.

The Union Jack was much in evidence in the streets of the Colony and British ships in the harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion.

SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The customary Special Service at St. John's Cathedral this morning in commemoration of Empire Day was attended by a large number of children representing every Christian school in the Colony.

His Excellency, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., attended the service. Following prayers and hymns, the Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Victoria delivered an address to the children on the British flag and all that it symbolises. In simple and direct language his lordship discussed the flag; firstly, as a sign of our loyalty; secondly, as a sign of our liberty; thirdly, as a sign of our unity; and fourthly, as a sign of Christianity.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

At an Empire Day service held in the Catholic Cathedral for the children attending the Catholic Schools of the Colony, the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani delivered an interesting address. His lordship said that they all rejoiced that they were living in a British Colony. The benefits they enjoyed were due to the British sense of justice and liberty. It was for this that the British had taken up arms for the freedom of nations and individuals. It was due to this sense of justice and freedom that the Catholic religion was able to develop in all places under the British flag. He pointed out, however, that the fortunate circumstance of Catholic children being able to pursue their studies in schools administered under the just and liberal English laws would not be of any use if the students did not apply themselves earnestly to their studies. At the present time their minds and hearts were soft and pliable and they would be fashioned according to the mould they now selected. It would be useless to try and alter that mould later, and they would therefore see how important it was that their hearts and minds should be given to proper training now. Everybody had a mission in life and although they were many and varied, the mission to help one another was common to all. The Bishop said that it was necessary first of all to avoid selfishness, to have an intimate knowledge of their religion and the means that that religion would give in order to be able to practice her teaching. Only religion had the power to command our will, so that we may deny ourselves. They should remember that the best men are kind to their servants, are never cruel and they never despise the poor. Instead of losing their time in amusements they should sometimes pay visits to hospitals, orphanages and such institutions and through the knowledge thereby gained they would know how many different kinds of sufferings there were in this world and how great was the necessity to succour the afflicted. They should also take part in works of charity. It was very edifying to know that there are a good number of school girls daily engaged in war charities. In concluding the Bishop said that all, especially the elder girls, should acquire some knowledge in nursing and First Aid. He hoped they would bear in mind Empire Day and the duties they owed to the State as loyal citizens and to God as true Christians.

The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the King." The schools participating were: Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yau-tai Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaukiwan Chinese School, Kai Lok Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-King School (Glenade).

to proper training now. Everybody had a mission in life and although they were many and varied, the mission to help one another was common to all. The Bishop said that it was necessary first of all to avoid selfishness, to have an intimate knowledge of their religion and the means that that religion would give in order to be able to practice her teaching. Only religion had the power to command our will, so that we may deny ourselves. They should remember that the best men are kind to their servants, are never cruel and they never despise the poor. Instead of losing their time in amusements they should sometimes pay visits to hospitals, orphanages and such institutions and through the knowledge thereby gained they would know how many different kinds of sufferings there were in this world and how great was the necessity to succour the afflicted. They should also take part in works of charity. It was very edifying to know that there are a good number of school girls daily engaged in war charities. In concluding the Bishop said that all, especially the elder girls, should acquire some knowledge in nursing and First Aid. He hoped they would bear in mind Empire Day and the duties they owed to the State as loyal citizens and to God as true Christians.

The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the King." The schools participating were: Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yau-tai Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaukiwan Chinese School, Kai Lok Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-King School (Glenade).

AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

At noon to-day there was a large assemblage at the Hongkong Club including many ladies, the Club having been opened to the lady friends of members and subscribers for the occasion. Speaking under a canopy formed of the flags of the Allied nations, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (in the absence from the Colony of the Chairman of the Club), proposed the health of the King. The original conception of Empire Day, he said, was to knit together the component parts of the Mother Country and her overseas possessions, but the celebration of our Empire Day was not complete to-day without the association of our Allies. The flags under which he stood demonstrated that. He said that this was no gala day, and he did not regard it as such. It was a day on which in this far outpost of our Empire, we met together to pledge our allegiance and our affection for our King and to cement the alliance happily that existed between us and the overwhelming majority of the great Powers of the world fighting in the cause of humanity against a ruthless enemy who had resorted to every form and process of cruelty and of outrage in the pursuit of their ruthless warfare. Again, this was not the occasion for the celebration of the fruits of victory. The time was not yet, but in the end victory was assured. As the light of day follows the darkness of the night so our righteous cause would prevail. Our sacrifices in human life and treasure, terrible as they had been, would not be in vain, and future generations would owe eternal gratitude to the youth of to-day. Events on the Western front in the last two months had showed the stuff the British Armies are made of. Our ammunition is secure, our financial resources are boundless, our soldiers and sailors are full of fight; the nation is rising to the full sense of its responsibility, and time will vindicate the cause of the Allies. Let us thank God for our all-powerful Navy which is preserving its ceaseless vigil on the seas. To them we, and our Allies, owe our commerce and our freedom from invasion. Let us reflect for a moment on the great effect of the war on our Empire. Has it not consolidated the

There is but one task for all.
For which one life to give
Which stands if Freedom fall
Which dies if Freedom live
He said that we had seen the new historical "contemptible little army" of 1914, always growing stronger, until it has become the formidable army of to-day. His concluding words were "Vive la France et Allies."

Mr. SUTHERLAND after thanking the ladies for being present announced that at the request of the Chairman of the Club (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) he would read a telegram which that gentleman, prior to leaving the Colony, had suggested be sent to H. M. The King. The telegram was as follows:—
"Large gathering members and friends in Hongkong Club and many representatives of the Mercantile Marine, who rendered such noble services, desire to convey to your Majesty their dutiful and cordial greetings and loyalty on this Empire Day, and desire humbly to express admiration of your increasing solicitude and efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of those to whom the war has brought bereavement, and loss, and tender congratulations on success already achieved by Navy and Army, and prayers for speedy triumph and of war, followed by lasting peace, based on justice and freedom of all nations."

PHOENIX CLUB.
At the Phoenix Club this morning a goodly number of members foregathered to celebrate Empire Day. The Chairman of the Club, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, in a neat and appropriate speech proposed the toast of "King and Empire," which was loudly acclaimed and drunk with musical honours.

NOW IS THE TIME.
FOR remembrance you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Empire! South Africa a few years ago was our enemy, under the benign influence of the British rule is now our staunch friend in battle. After a brief reference to General Smuts as a Statesman Sir William proceeded to point out the splendid part that Canada and Australia had played in the war. He said that the Crown Colonies had come into line and would do more. The Mother Country owed much to the overseas possessions. Imperial Federation, at one time the dream of a visionary, was now within the region of practical politics. Sir William went on to refer appreciatively to our Allies in the war and welcomed the entry of the United States as securing the whole of the English speaking races on the side of the Allies. Concluding, Sir William said—"I bid you be of good cheer, let us unite to exhaust our final resources in this great battle and it will go down to our children and generations to follow them, as a noble heritage and as the final vindication of right over might and we will secure to all nations a charter of liberty and freedom" (Applause.)

The toast "The King," was then drunk, and afterwards the National Anthem was sung, all present joining in. Mr. G. ANDERSON, the United States Consul General, in the course of a speech, said that he had noticed a tendency on the part of some to think that the United States had joined in the war with the object of getting what they could out of it. (Cries of No No.) He did not believe that himself; he thought that America would have to bear the brunt of the war now that she had joined in. But if that was so, she would not hesitate to take up the burden and carry it through to a successful conclusion.

Mr. D'OOTTINGEN, the Russian Consul, also spoke, and referring to recent events in Russia he recalled the declaration of the Provisional Government that it would never break its pledges to the Allies, and he thought those pledges given by the Provisional Government voiced the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Russian people. He paid a graceful tribute to the ladies saying that it was due to the work women had taken up that the Allies had been able to raise the great army now at the front. In proposing the toast to the ladies he would like to include the women war workers of Great Britain. (Applause.)

"M. REAT, French Consul, said that there were none among the Allies who could refrain from readily participating in the rejoicing of Empire Day. It called up stories of the past and of the British people and reminded that they were the first to set the example of a free nation founding an Empire on the principles of fair play and the rights of mankind. Three years ago the British Empire entered the struggle for liberty against oppression with its desired resolve.

There is but one task for all.
For which one life to give
Which stands if Freedom fall
Which dies if Freedom live
He said that we had seen the new historical "contemptible little army" of 1914, always growing stronger, until it has become the formidable army of to-day. His concluding words were "Vive la France et Allies."

PHOENIX CLUB.
At the Phoenix Club this morning a goodly number of members foregathered to celebrate Empire Day. The Chairman of the Club, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, in a neat and appropriate speech proposed the toast of "King and Empire," which was loudly acclaimed and drunk with musical honours.

A recent London paper mentions that from Japanese school-children about 21,500 has been received by the Lord Mayor of London for Belgium relief work.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

EMPIRE DAY ESSAY COMPETITION.

Since its formation, the St. Joseph's College (Old Boys) Association has made it a practice to offer prizes for competition in the five highest classes of the school for the best essays on "Empire Day" in each class. The competition was again held this year.

At the request of the Rev. Bro. Director, the essays were submitted to Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, for adjudication. Mr. Ralphs, who very kindly undertook the task, had very great difficulty in adjudicating, as the papers sent to him were all very good. The results announced at the parole at the College this morning are as follows:—
Class 1.—A. A. Abdoolrahman.
Class 2.—Noel Briggs.
Class 3.—Leo, d'Almada.
Class 4a.—N. Garrod.
Class 4b.—L. Tobedel.
Class 5a.—H. Barros.
Class 5b.—Hugh Briggs.
Class 5c.—Tau Yu Chong.

The prizes, which consisted of suitable books, were presented by Mr. Ralphs to the successful competitors. In making the presentation he said:—I have to thank you for so kindly inviting me to distribute the Prizes won by various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as all the papers I read were very good indeed, and I congratulate all the writers on their efforts. Your Headmaster has asked me to say a few words on Empire Day, but many of you have written such excellent Essays on the subject that, speaking at such short notice, I find it difficult to say much that has as yet been left unsaid. St. Joseph's College is to be congratulated upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association which generously provided prizes for the Empire Day Essays. Although the foundations of the vast Empire to which we belong were laid centuries ago, by far the greatest development took place during the reign of Queen Victoria; it is fitting therefore that on the anniversary of her birth, the growth and glory of the Empire should year by year be celebrated. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 85 million square miles; she handed it down to her illustrious son and successor, King Edward VII., with three million square miles added to it. When she began her reign, the Empire covered one-sixth of all the land of the globe; she handed it to her successor a territory embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of the globe. On this territory dwell more than four hundred millions of people, more than one-fifth of all the world's inhabitants, people of every race and clime, of every colour and every religion, speaking innumerable tongues and living in various degrees of civilisation. The story of the Building of the Empire is far too long for me to tell to-day, but we can remember that the Empire is the result of the strenuous self-sacrifice of men and women of our race who have gone forth, regardless of dangers and difficulties, to carry the Flag and all that the Flag implies to every corner of the earth. And as new peoples have come within the fold of the Empire they have been shown by our Empire Builders and Rulers that they can rest confident in the knowledge that under the British rule Justice, Freedom and Peace are established. And in this great World War in which we are now engaged the Allies—and all of us assembled here to-day belong to one or other of the Allied Nations—are fighting not for vain glorious conquest but for a Peace which shall ensure to all nations the blessings of Justice and Freedom. (Applause.)

Bro. Aymar, Director of the College, briefly replied. The scholars, to the number of over five hundred and fifty, then sang "God Save the King" and "The British Anthem" and saluted the flag. On the call of Bro. Aymar three rousing cheers were given for the King, after which the boys marched to the Catholic Cathedral where a Commemorative Service was held for scholars attending the Catholic schools in Hongkong and Kowloon.

SPORT.

K.C.C. (B) v. C.B.C. (B).
At Causeway Bay on the 29th at 4.15 p.m.
K.C.C. Team—C. W. Jeffries, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stopleton, J. Ralston, R. Anderson, and R. H. Jewsbury.

News has been received by cable from Mr. G. W. Brockhurst, of Kookiana, that his son, 2nd Lieut. G. Norman Brockhurst of the Royal Flying Corps, who was reported missing on April 17th, is a prisoner of war at Kariakina.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 23. Continuing his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said that when the war is over and we have commenced the task of reconstructing Ireland, it will not be less difficult and anxious than the conduct of the war itself, who could doubt that a contented Ireland would be an asset of immeasurable value to the British Empire. Who could doubt that Great Britain would be a more powerful figure in the world if she could speak with the united voice of all her sons. Might not such a consummation give the way for that world cooperation of the three greatest liberty-loving nations of the earth, France, the United States and ourselves, upon whose close communion and interdependence of action he believed the future of civilization to a large extent depended.

The settlement of the Irish question has emerged as a world factor of such vital importance that it might affect the fortunes of Great Britain in the war and the destinies of mankind for generations. If the effort was to be made without delay, since the beginning of the war the situation in Ireland had grown not better but worse, and if left alone it might grow even worse. In that case, if we listened or drifted, not merely would we parade our bankrupt statesmanship before the world, but we would have earned the deserved condemnation of posterity.

Referring to the importance of the proposals in the first part of Mr. Lloyd George's letter, his lordship said that though they might be regarded as a more acceptable form, he then described precedents for the Convention and its constitution similarly to the Premier, and concluded: "It was beyond measure desirable that representatives from all those bodies and parties should attend. It would be a national shame if any stood aloof, and a grave responsibility would rest upon any of those bodies who elected to abstain. Many of their lordships had great weight and authority in Ireland, and he hoped that their influence to persuade the people from such an unfortunate and disastrous course as to abstain. The title was running fast in Ireland, and he prayed that on this occasion they might not miss it. (Cheers.)"

Lord Lansdowne said he accepted the proposed Convention, and said that one fact seemed to dominate the situation. We had travelled so far along the road to Home Rule that we now felt it impossible to turn abruptly backwards. The Convention might do immense good, he could not see what harm it could do. If a solution of the question was not forthcoming, it would be shown that the fault was not the Government's but that of the Irish themselves.

Viscount Middleton said that "whatever was done they must secure a large loyal element in the Convention and make it clear to that loyal element they will have an adequate share in the Government."

Lord Londonderry, in a maiden speech, said those upholding our cause on the battlefield would ask why this settlement plan had been produced in their absence, but strong though his hereditary convictions were, he would welcome any argument which would furnish a solution of the problem. Lord Selborne agreed with Lord Lansdowne that it was impossible to return to the past. This was no longer a question for the United Kingdom, but for the Empire.

Lord Bessborough hoped that Irishmen in the Convention would settle the Irish question, which Englishmen would never be able to do.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, May 23. The newspapers generally welcome the Convention, but comments on the outcome are cautious, and none too hopeful of success. It is pointed out that although the speeches in Parliament showed a remarkable change in the atmosphere, the exclusion of north-east Ulster, remains. The strongest hope is based on the attitude of Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Carson. The latter's speech is regarded as of better augury than Sir J. B. Esmond's.

The Daily Telegraph interprets the general feeling in Parliament as recognizing that the Convention, if held, may easily fail, but success is not to be made with goodwill. "The Daily Chronicle" says: "If the Convention is convoked on the crest of the incoming tide, it may be carried to land. The Daily News rejoices that the representation will include social, economic and intellectual elements. It says that this variety is most comprehensive and contains the promise of a satisfactory issue."

The Morning Post says: "It must not be forgotten that the Government of Ireland is not a purely Irish question, because the security of Great Britain largely depends on Ireland, which is the postern through which every enemy has hitherto tried to enter. Therefore, Great Britain cannot carry into effect the Convention decisions unless they do not injure the interests and security of the Kingdom."

The Times comments on the patriotic courage of the common-sense Ulster M.P.s in refusing to shut the door to

the hope of a settlement, however slender they may think it. The Times does not doubt that the Ulster leaders will recommend acceptance by the Ulster Council.

The Daily Mail says: "The probabilities are that the Convention will meet, and it will put Ireland very definitely on trial before the Empire and the world. This test will be most thorough, whatever capacity constructive Statesmanship possesses."

THE CONVENTION'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, May 23. Rumour is busy as to who is likely to be the Chairman of the proposed Convention, and the names mentioned include General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Shaftesbury and Lord Donoughmore.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked.

It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil entering the war on the side of the Allies.

NEW YORK, May 22. The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President's message asks for the revocation of the neutrality decree in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States, also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, May 22. A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajana* off Brittany.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTRIES.

LONDON, May 21. Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries viz.: Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Italian Mission has arrived in America.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Mr. Ballou has discussed shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount necessary to supply the Allies, and the Board drafted a programme accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE.

LONDON, May 21. The Times correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual security justifies the embargo the Argentine Government has placed on the export of wheat.

COSTLY FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

NEW YORK, May 21. A fire starting in the business quarter, and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed 100 blocks of buildings at Atlanta City. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 22. Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., has been killed in action.

WOMEN VOTERS.

LONDON, May 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, estimated that it would increase the number of voters by 8,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

STOCKHOLM, May 22. The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

FUNERAL OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 22. The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church at Cirencester, yesterday. The coffin was covered with the national flag of Sarawak and the chief mourners included the Rance, Tuan Ouda, Danyung Muda, Tuan Bangau, several officers of the Sarawak Government Service were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 22. Silver is quoted at 37 7/8. The market is very quiet.

If industrial workmen are no longer to be called "hardy" and the name was once purely American, what shall we call them? Anything, we must hope, but "employees." That word, pronounced "employ-ee," as French is either an affront or a difficulty. Pronounced as "ad-employ-ee" it is a horror. Why cannot the obvious name of "workmen" be set aside for them, as "labourers" has been for the men on the land?

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS ENTERED AT KOWLOON.

The ladies and children of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League very kindly entertained a large number of men in R.M. Services to tea in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home yesterday afternoon, and later to a Concert and Display in the Seamen's Institute. About three hundred and fifty men, representing all the units in the Command and including a fair sprinkling of men from the Naval Yard, sat down to tea. Tables were served by the ladies of the League, assisted by the children, who helped to promote a feeling of the utmost good humour and friendliness.

THE CONVENTION'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, May 23. Rumour is busy as to who is likely to be the Chairman of the proposed Convention, and the names mentioned include General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Shaftesbury and Lord Donoughmore.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked.

It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil entering the war on the side of the Allies.

NEW YORK, May 22. The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President's message asks for the revocation of the neutrality decree in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States, also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, May 22. A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajana* off Brittany.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTRIES.

LONDON, May 21. Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries viz.: Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Italian Mission has arrived in America.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Mr. Ballou has discussed shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount necessary to supply the Allies, and the Board drafted a programme accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE.

LONDON, May 21. The Times correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual security justifies the embargo the Argentine Government has placed on the export of wheat.

COSTLY FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

NEW YORK, May 21. A fire starting in the business quarter, and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed 100 blocks of buildings at Atlanta City. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 22. Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., has been killed in action.

WOMEN VOTERS.

LONDON, May 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, estimated that it would increase the number of voters by 8,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

STOCKHOLM, May 22. The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

FUNERAL OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 22. The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church at Cirencester, yesterday. The coffin was covered with the national flag of Sarawak and the chief mourners included the Rance, Tuan Ouda, Danyung Muda, Tuan Bangau, several officers of the Sarawak Government Service were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 22. Silver is quoted at 37 7/8. The market is very quiet.

If industrial workmen are no longer to be called "hardy" and the name was once purely American, what shall we call them? Anything, we must hope, but "employees." That word, pronounced "employ-ee," as French is either an affront or a difficulty. Pronounced as "ad-employ-ee" it is a horror. Why cannot the obvious name of "workmen" be set aside for them, as "labourers" has been for the men on the land?

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at Happy Valley yesterday. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Captain) presiding.

THE CONVENTION'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, May 23. Rumour is busy as to who is likely to be the Chairman of the proposed Convention, and the names mentioned include General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Shaftesbury and Lord Donoughmore.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked.

It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil entering the war on the side of the Allies.

NEW YORK, May 22. The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President's message asks for the revocation of the neutrality decree in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States, also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, May 22. A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajana* off Brittany.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTRIES.

LONDON, May 21. Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries viz.: Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Italian Mission has arrived in America.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Mr. Ballou has discussed shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount necessary to supply the Allies, and the Board drafted a programme accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE.

LONDON, May 21. The Times correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual security justifies the embargo the Argentine Government has placed on the export of wheat.

COSTLY FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

NEW YORK, May 21. A fire starting in the business quarter, and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed 100 blocks of buildings at Atlanta City. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 22. Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., has been killed in action.

WOMEN VOTERS.

LONDON, May 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, estimated that it would increase the number of voters by 8,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

STOCKHOLM, May 22. The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

FUNERAL OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 22. The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church at Cirencester, yesterday. The coffin was covered with the national flag of Sarawak and the chief mourners included the Rance, Tuan Ouda, Danyung Muda, Tuan Bangau, several officers of the Sarawak Government Service were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 22. Silver is quoted at 37 7/8. The market is very quiet.

If industrial workmen are no longer to be called "hardy" and the name was once purely American, what shall we call them? Anything, we must hope, but "employees." That word, pronounced "employ-ee," as French is either an affront or a difficulty. Pronounced as "ad-employ-ee" it is a horror. Why cannot the obvious name of "workmen" be set aside for them, as "labourers" has been for the men on the land?

GERMAN ALTERNATIVES.

[By the Military Correspondent of the "Times".]

In a previous article the general situation of Germany was examined, and the conclusion was drawn that the situation tends to become desperate and to require desperate remedies. Our problem is therefore to examine what these remedies may be, and where they may be applied, provided that Hindenburg is left the initiative by the Allies. Germany may attack Italy, Russia, the Allies in France, or lastly England at home, and each of these alternatives deserves study.

THE CONVENTION'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, May 23. Rumour is busy as to who is likely to be the Chairman of the proposed Convention, and the names mentioned include General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Shaftesbury and Lord Donoughmore.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked.

It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil entering the war on the side of the Allies.

NEW YORK, May 22. The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22. The President's message asks for the revocation of the neutrality decree in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States, also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, May 22. A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajana* off Brittany.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTRIES.

LONDON, May 21. Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries viz.: Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Italian Mission has arrived in America.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Mr. Ballou has discussed shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount necessary to supply the Allies, and the Board drafted a programme accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE.

LONDON, May 21. The Times correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual security justifies the embargo the Argentine Government has placed on the export of wheat.

COSTLY FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

NEW YORK, May 21. A fire starting in the business quarter, and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed 100 blocks of buildings at Atlanta City. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 22. Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., has been killed in action.

WOMEN VOTERS.

LONDON, May 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, estimated that it would increase the number of voters by 8,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

STOCKHOLM, May 22. The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

FUNERAL OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 22. The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church at Cirencester, yesterday. The coffin was covered with the national flag of Sarawak and the chief mourners included the Rance, Tuan Ouda, Danyung Muda, Tuan Bangau, several officers of the Sarawak Government Service were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 22. Silver is quoted at 37 7/8. The market is very quiet.

If industrial workmen are no longer to be called "hardy" and the name was once purely American, what shall we call them? Anything, we must hope, but "employees." That word, pronounced "employ-ee," as French is either an affront or a difficulty. Pronounced as "ad-employ-ee" it is a horror. Why cannot the obvious name of "workmen" be set aside for them, as "labourers" has been for the men on the land?

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary

(HARPER & CO. LTD.)

Tel. 492.

[31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE KNOLINE SAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Opposite Bank) ESTABLISHED 1906

A handy lid with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

a deadly blow at the heart of the Alliance, and is the only visible means whereby Germany might escape from a desperate situation.

The Germans have obviously hoped hitherto to escape the need of the sacrifice of their Navy, which is a not in probable consequence of an operation of this kind. The keeping of the German Navy out of harm's way has had certain advantages. The German coast has been immune from close attack. The mastery of the Baltic has been more or less maintained. England has been compelled to keep up considerable forces for home defence. Our Air Service in France has been weakened by the retention in these islands of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. It was hoped that the German Army would win the war. But now that this hope recedes, we can well believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well kept. In this case, we believe that the old plans have been furnished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if the German Army is the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE

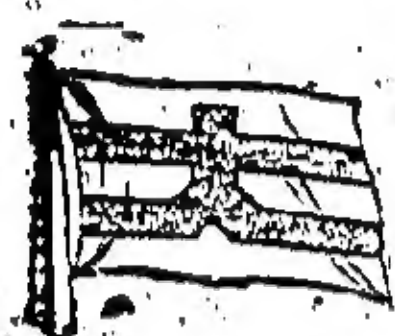
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to: P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU" Friday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE: For Tamsui, Keelung, Ailing and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th May, at 8 a.m.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 28th May, at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE: Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE: Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE: Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE: Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Bussanar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART, MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART, MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

"PRINSES JULIANA" 23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 20th May.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 15th June.

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	KWILIN	May 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	ASHU	May 27, Daylight
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	KUMICHO	May 28, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNING	May 28, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	May 30, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 31, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUT".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tea". Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Kingshow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SUNDAY, May 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	TUESDAY, May 29, Daylight
MANILA	CHUSANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHUSANG	SUNDAY, June 3, Daylight

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamer on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD

AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and purifies the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, seborrhea, and all glandular swellings, discharges, eruptions, and eczema; restores the blood to its normal state, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, and all skin diseases, and all other ailments of the skin and system. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, nervous coughs, and all other ailments of the respiratory system.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 220 for Trial Bottle of either remedy. To THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 10, GOSPEL DAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOCTORS, CHEMISTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP
"POLYBRILLIANT" METAL POMADE
 NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD., 10, GOSPEL DAK, LONDON.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 25th May at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1837

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results at a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibukan Bay (Sebastik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1057

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING—

HONGKONG

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1881-1903) ... 150

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 56

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Buxby, M.A.) ... 56

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 56

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 56

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Man-Tse King," translated by E. J. Eitel) ... 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND-TAX MEMORANDUM a criticism ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 30

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND

BOOK BINDING.

Done at

THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 204 & 205.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned)

SATURDAY,

the 26th May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A number of Books dealing with the study of the Chinese language and text books in connection.

Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1842

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned)

FRIDAY,

the 1st June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

Comprising—
Teak Twin-Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Room, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roltop Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Screens, a few late Porcelains and Curios, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, Kannelled Baths, Carpets and Rugs.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1843

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
MADE

TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRUDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
ALL Electric TRAM Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

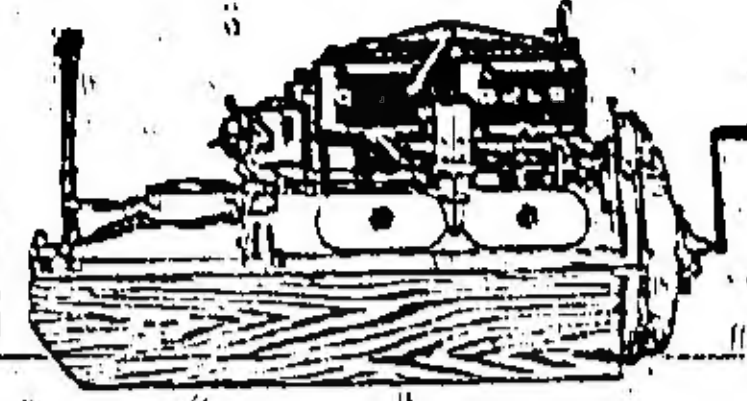
THERAPION NO. 1
Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc.
THERAPION NO. 2
Cures Headache, Migraine, Nervousness, etc.
THERAPION NO. 3
Cures Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, etc.
THERAPION
Cures Skin Diseases, Eczema, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 24, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/42
On demand	2/41 1/2
30 days sight	2/41
4 months sight	2/40 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand	3/41
On New York—	
On demand	50c
On Bombay—	
On demand	200c
On Calcutta—	
On demand	200c
On Singapore—	
On demand	101c
On Manila—	
On demand	112c
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	110c
Gold Loan 100 (per ton)	48 30
Silver (Bank's Buying Rate)	82 30
Silver (per oz.)	37 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong	17 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 1/2
Chinese Copper Cents	2 1/2
Rate of Exchange	7 1/2
Chinese Bank Note	6 1/2
Hongkong Bank Note	6 1/2

When you think of MOTORS
think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



"Largest Stock of Motor Cars,
Motor Cycles and Marine Motors
in Hongkong. "Everything for
Motoring."

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1827

TO LET.

ANDSHEAL, No. 110 The Peak,
newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1771

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road,
Barely for occupation.
Also a GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable
European Houses Nos. 11 and 19
KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights
already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Vaux Road Central,
Tel. Nos. 368 and 551.
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1809

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Bradwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf
area 68,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1887-8-9.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water in the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 24th to 25th, 1917.			
Hour	High Water	Low Water	Height
24	5.15	1.15	4.00
25	5.15	1.15	4.00
26	5.15	1.15	4.00
27	5.15	1.15	4.00
28	5.15	1.15	4.00
29	5.15	1.15	4.00
30	5.15	1.15	4.00
31	5.15	1.15	4.00
32	5.15	1.15	4.00
33	5.15	1.15	4.00
34	5.15	1.15	4.00
35	5.15	1.15	4.00
36	5.15	1.15	4.00
37	5.15	1.15	4.00
38	5.15	1.15	4.00
39	5.15	1.15	4.00
40	5.15	1.15	4.00

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,437,500
III—Life & Annuity Funds	£1,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	£123,250
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,331,456
Life and Annuity Branches	£1,411,593
Revenue Marine Department	£37,239
Other Receipts	£78,940
	£3,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, passed in
the first class in the examination for the
degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Chinese
language, and is a member of the Chinese
language examination, and is possessed
of a wide knowledge of the Chinese language.
He has also a good knowledge of English and
French. Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or
direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, First floor.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to "The Editor," their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
will.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to "The Manager."

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is
£2 per annum; per quarter and per month
"pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is £12 per annum; postage
£1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Page 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong.
Code "A.B.G. 5th Edition."

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day	On date at 0 a.m.	On date at 12 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
23A	29.84	29.84	29.84
23B	73	77	79
23C	0.00	0.00	0.14

Barometer 29.84 | 29.84 | 29.84 || Humidity | 73 | 77 | 79 |
Direction of Wind	SOUTH	SEW	SE
Force	2	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.14

Notes: open air temperature on the 23rd 31°
lowest open air temperature on the 23rd 71°
lowest open air temperature on the 23rd 71°

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, May 24, 1917.

NewLifeFor
Your
Hair

In Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff,
crusts and scales, the Ointment to soothe
and heal itching and irritation. Nothing
like them for the fragrant, super-cosmetic
emollients for the skin and scalp.

Free Sample Each by Post

For free sample each address post-card to:
F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse
Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	\$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.50

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour	\$0.15	\$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	1.00
Three hours	0.70	1.50
Six hours	1.00	2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
One hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the bearer causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile—	single 75 cents... 1 hour.
return \$1.00..... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—	single \$1.25..... 2 hours.
return \$1.50..... 2 hours.
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—	single \$1.75..... 2 1/2 hours.
return \$2.00..... 2 1/2 hours.
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—	single \$2.25..... 3 hours.
return \$2.50..... 3 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGE.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospi- tal	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Two hours	35 "
Three ..	50 "
Four ..	60 "
Five ..	70 "
Six ..	75 "
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	\$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three ..	60 "
Four ..	75 "
Five ..	90 "
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	\$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 12.15—No returns from
Japan stations. Pressure has increased
moderately over N. China and S. Man-
churia, and, with few exceptions, has
decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak
anticyclone has formed over N. China,
and an irregular area of low pressure
covers the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total
since January 1st, 15.41 inches, against
an average of 19.97 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 25th May—

- 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds,
moderate; cloudy, rain.
- 2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds
moderate to fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as
No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of May,
1917—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
May 1st, 5.30 a.m.	7.11 p.m.	
" 2nd, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 3rd, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 4th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 5th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 6th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 7th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 8th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 9th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 10th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 11th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 12th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 13th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 14th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 15th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 16th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 17th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 18th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 19th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 20th, 5.30 "	7.11 "	
" 21st, 5.30 "	7.11 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

MAY 22, 1917.—a.m.

Station:	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Wlstock	6 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Memuro	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Hokodate	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Tokio	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Koshi	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Nagasaki	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Kagoshima	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Oshima	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Naha	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Ishijima	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Bonin Island	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Chetoo	6 a.	30.02	54	80	W	4	n
Weihwei	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Ichang	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Nanking	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Changsha	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Guthrie	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Sharp Pk	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Swatow	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Taihook	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Tainan	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Kohuku	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Pescadore	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Tanton	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Hong Kong	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Gap Rock	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Macao	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Wuchow	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Pakhoi	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Holbow	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Prulien	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
St. James	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Aparri	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Dagupan	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Manila	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Legaspi	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Tobolun	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Surigao	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b
Labuan	5 a.	29.84	59	70	W	0	b